

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE



NOT A SINGLE ITEM IN THE STORE RESERVED.

Excel these Bargains? Impossible! Equal them? Try! Investigate them.

A Decided and Decisive Drive in

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, ETC.

9c Muslin Curtains, in this sale per pair.....	25c	\$5.00 Brussels Net Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$3.85	\$3.50 Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$3.00
6c Nottingham Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	39c	\$7.00 Brussels Net Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$5.95	\$4.50 Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$1.95
\$1.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	79c	\$7.50 Brussels Net Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$6.00	\$2.50 Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$1.75
\$1.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	87c	\$9.50 Brussels Net Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$7.50		
\$1.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$1.40	\$6.25 Irish Point Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$4.25	26 Pairs of Sample Lace Curtains in this sale at HALF PRICE.	
\$2.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$1.75	\$7.00 Irish Point Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$4.75	1c Printed Swiss Drapery, per yard.....	7 1/2c
\$3.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	\$2.30	\$1.15 Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in this sale, per pair.....	85c	1c Silkoline, in this sale.....	10c
				1c Curtain Swiss, in this sale.....	11 1/2c

DECISION IS NECESSARY FOR TIME IS LIMITED

GENERAL MILES IS A DEMOCRAT

Cause of Prohibition Convention Trouble.

HOT TALK ON POLYGAMY

UNABLE TO AGREE UPON A CANDIDATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29.—The national prohibition convention completed its organization today and adjourned until tomorrow at 9:30. The new national committee was selected at state meetings and organized by re-electing Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago chairman, and J. A. Tate of Harrison, Tenn., secretary.

A majority of the national committee is opposed to the nomination of General Miles for president and favors a single issue.

A Miles meeting this evening was attended by 400 delegates and was enthusiastic. John G. Woolley announced it as his belief that General Miles would accept, if nominated, though he admitted he did not know he would accept. The anti-Miles following which seems to have a majority of the delegates has not agreed on any one candidate. Oliver W. Stewart, national chairman, is mentioned, but as he is a candidate for re-election to the Illinois legislature and has a salary of \$3,000 as national chairman, it is not certain he will agree to make the race.

Officers of the national committee said today that a majority of the committee believed the nomination of General Miles would be fatal to the party, as he was a democrat and would not control the entire party vote, and those opposed to him would fight the nomination to the last ditch.

The resolutions committee was in session from early in the afternoon until a late hour tonight without coming to final agreement. A sub-committee of thirteen agreed upon a platform after a session of seven hours and submitted it to the general committee.

Some Plans Agreed Upon. That part of the platform agreed upon by the general committee included six planks on the liquor question, holding it the most important issue, asserting that all systems having a right to exist have proved failures, pledging the party to its abolition, and holding that there is no real issue between the Republican and Democratic parties, the so-called issue being mere pretexts over which they wrangle for office. Imperialism is touched on by a plank guaranteeing to all persons under the American flag the rights given by the constitution. A plank pledges reform in the divorce laws, the extermination of polygamy and the abolition of the present system of taxation.

Trusts are not mentioned, but one plank advocates protection of the welfare of the people by a rigid application of justice to all combinations of capital and labor. The soundness of a plank proposed was struck out by the sub-committee. Other proposed planks were being debated at a late hour.

Canker Worm of Polygamy.

Homier L. Castle, of Pittsburg, temporary chairman of the convention, said in part: "That canker worm of the west, polygamy, today holds at bay our United States senate, and its power is so great that the greatest law-making assembly of this country, composed of Republicans and Democrats, dare not strike because polygamy has said there is a national election at hand."

"This problem must be solved by a braver lot of men than Republican or Democratic senators. The homes of our land have stood for years at the doors of Congress asking for such a uniform system of marriage and divorce laws as will protect the sacrament of marriage. It has been treated not simply with scant courtesy, but with no courtesy at all. This problem of indissoluble home life is one of our legacies."

"Much-Married Smoot."

"Above all these, because greater in scope, broader than all those because largely the source of the evils in them all, is the problem of what to do with the 30,000 saloons of this land. Where is the political aggregation that can be trusted to cope with these evils? Shall it be that crowd of huns, bearded men that gathered last week in Chicago to do the bidding of a hero of a bloodless San Juan, and place a Democratic secretary in charge of their national committee and coax some one of ever semi-national reputation to agree to run second to this despoiler of every trust except the whiskey trust? By no manner of means. The men who as senators have not the courage to send back to little Utah its much-married Smoot, can never be trusted to cope with an evil whose talons are sunk deep in every municipality in this broad land.

"Shall we trust that crowd of uncaged hyenas who will convene next week in St. Louis and whose chief occupation seems to be to dig in some

graveyard uncovering the bones of some by-gone dead issue and failing to find substance upon these, they turn to rend each other, apparently caring nothing for the peace and dignity and preservation of the nation in their desire to gnaw at each other's throats? By no manner of means. Nor shall we wait to see what they will do, for a Democratic convention can always be trusted to do the wrong thing at the right time."

When Mr. Castle, after his denunciation of the Democratic party shouted "nor will we wait to see what they will do," there was a tremendous burst of applause which broke out several times.

Cheers For General Miles.

A. F. Wolfenbarger, of Lincoln, Neb., was selected permanent chairman. He was loudly applauded when he mentioned Frances Willard, Governor St. John and Clinton B. Fiske.

"I hope the resolutions committee," said he, "will adopt a platform broad enough but not too broad. When the party narrowed its platform to one plank I put my feet closer together and stood upon it, but I murmured as did many of us." (Applause.)

"I am not afraid of this convention being stampeded to or from any man. If it is right that this convention chose the grand old Indian fighter, (prolonged cheers, who was turned aside by the heads of San Juan hill with a sneer, although no mark stood against him, well and good. If we do not choose to do that, we need not confine ourselves to military men. We have that masterful and matchless leader of American young manhood, Oliver W. Stewart, (prolonged cheers, delegates standing and waving hats, handkerchiefs and flags.)

ALL NEW YORK BOATS

WILL BE INSPECTED

Washington, June 29.—Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor today sent the following telegram, which is self-explanatory:

George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service, New York: You are hereby desired to begin at once the reinspection of the regulars and the various day boats that have been ordered of the passenger carrying steamboats in New York harbor. Detail the very best men in your service for this work and order that the regulars be re-inspected on any particular boat earlier in the season shall not make the re-inspection now. Telegraph the several supervising inspectors in the service except Captain Birmingham of San Francisco, who is too far away and ask if they can spare without detriment to the regulars and the various day boats some of their best men to assist in this work. Final judgment upon the character of the inspection heretofore must be given by the department of commerce and labor.

Will Not Help Hayti. Attitude of the Government Set Forth. Washington, June 29.—It is said that the state department never has taken the ground that the smaller republics ought to go protected by the United States as against reclamations by European powers for violated contract obligations or against proper demands arising out of violations in international obligations such as it is alleged is involved in this attack on the foreign ministers.

So if the demands made on Hayti by France and Germany are not excessive or oppressive in the judgment of the state department, there will be no interference by this government, but developments will be watched with keen interest to see that the line is properly drawn and undue punishment is not inflicted. It is not doubted that the Haytian government will supplement its inadequate letter of apology by punishing the guilty guards when it realizes that it cannot look for intervention by this country.

BODY WILL LIE IN STATE.

Manila, June 29.—The remains of Archbishop Guidi, the apostolic delegate in the Philippine islands, who died June 26 of heart disease, were today taken from the chapel of the cathedral, where the body will lie in state. On Friday Archbishop Hartley will celebrate a requiem mass assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, bishop of Nueva Segovia; the Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, bishop of Cebu, and Mr. F. Z. Rucker, bishop of Jaro.

Effect of War on China.

New York, June 29.—Advices received in this city today by the mission society of the Methodist Episcopal church from Rev. Charles D. Morris, presiding elder of the north Chinese district of the mission, show that the work of the missionaries has been actively resumed throughout that part of the empire. The greater number of the natives have returned to Peking Yang, from which place they fled at the time of the occupation of the city by Japanese troops. Church congregations have their wonted appearance. On a recent tour made in the country district near Peking Yang the amount pledged for support by different groups of Christians was almost in every case more than that pledged last year. While in many ways the effects of war are felt, the missionaries are now able to go on with their work as formerly.

RUSSIAN FLEET MAY STRIKE.

Thought Vladivostok Squadron Means Mischievous. St. Petersburg, June 29.—The fact that no further news of the land operations was received tonight did not serve to relieve the tension which is general throughout the city. The

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RUSSIANS ARE ANXIOUS FOR NEWS OF BATTLE

(Continued from Page One)

12-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, fourteen quick-firers and four smaller guns.

The Nepon Menia is a coast defense ironclad of 3,340 tons displacement. She is an old vessel, having been completed in 1885, but was supplied with new boilers in 1897. The armament of the Nepon Menia consists of fourteen 6-inch guns and probably a few smaller quick-firing guns. Her armored belt is 3.5 to 4.5 inches in thickness, and she has the same thickness of armor over her battery.

HOW THE ARMIES MOVE.

Light on the Strategy of Opposing Forces.

Kai Chen, June 29.—The Japanese are continuing to advance from Su Yen and Feng Wang Cheng. General Oku is also moving north from Senu. General Samsonoff is contesting his progress, but is not offering serious resistance. The Japanese force advancing from the Mo-Tien pass is composed of at least three regiments and batteries of artillery.

A force of equal strength is advancing from Pen Shui pass on the high road to Liao Yang. The flank move on the latter is supported by a column marching from Salmatza.

It would appear that confusion has arisen through the use of the words "Mo-Tien pass." General Kurapatkin's dispatch of June 27. The Mo-Tien pass, known as the "Gate of Mukden," is easily located, but troops would not be likely to advance from there on Hai Cheng or Ta Tche Kiao, as they would have to move nearly 100 miles southwest after getting through the pass. On the other hand, there is a Mono-Tien pass nearly east of Hai Cheng and about forty miles from that town. It is possible that Mono-Tien pass has been meant when Mo-Tien pass was mentioned.

It also seems probable that the reference to Ta Pass in General Kurapatkin's dispatch meant "Dalin pass," or "Daling," otherwise Da pass, which is about twenty-five miles southwest of Ta Tche Kiao.

It was announced from Hai Cheng last night that a heavy engagement was expected today near the village of Mou Cheng, fifteen miles southeast of Hai Cheng, and an equal distance due east of the railroad.

Si Mou Cheng is about thirty miles from Mono-Tien pass. Tokyo, June 29.—(6 p. m.)—Marquis Oyama, the commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in Manchuria, and Lieutenant General Kodama, his chief of staff, start for the front July 6. Their exact destination is withheld.

INSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

Chinese Refugees Tell of War Conditions.

Chicago, June 29.—A special from Chefoo to the Chicago Daily News says:

Eight refugees who left Port Arthur in a Chinese junk were picked up this morning. They belonged to the upper classes. The information they gave seems reliable. They stated that the Russian ships consisted when they left of the following ships, in good condition: The Oryon, the Regent, the Bledia, the Peresviet, the Poltava, the Daria, the Novik and twenty torpedo craft and steamers. The torpedo transport Amur is damaged and the battleship Sevastopol slightly damaged, but they can soon be repaired.

There are 12,000 sailors and 4,000 soldiers in the fortress. Women are largely employed as nurses. There are 250 artisans and 2,000 citizens. These 2,000 have been drafted into the army and are now drilling daily. There is plenty of food, but the government is controlling prices in order to prevent speculation. The refugees asserted that, owing to the jeers of the army, the fleet was forced to make its recent demonstration on June 23 in order to preserve the morale of the garrison.

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deals continue to feel confidence in General Kuropatkin's judgment and in his ability to deal with the momentous situation, but the general public is kept up in expectation of a great battle and is impatient for news of any sort.

The report from Tokio that a further raid had been made by the Vladivostok squadron arrived too late to be generally circulated. The report tallies with the intimation of the squadron's made in the Associated Press dispatches June 27. These dispatches said that a belief prevailed here that the Vladivostok squadron had put to sea Saturday last and was likely to be next heard of in the Korean straits. At the same time a Russian correspondent at Vladivostok took pains to say that Vice Admiral Skrydloff's squadron would probably be unable to go out again for weeks, as the ships had to go into dry dock for overhauling. The Vladivostok report is considered by some a blind.

PLENTY IN PORT ARTHUR.

Stories Told by Those Who Come Out.

Chefoo, June 30.—(9:30 a. m.)—Fifty Europeans who left Port Arthur June 23, arrived here today from Pigeon bay, where they embarked on a junk June 23.

They report that in the naval engagement of June 23 the Russian battleship Sevastopol was slightly damaged. Fifteen days will be required to repair her. The torpedo dispatch boat Amur was also badly damaged. The Europeans had not heard of the result of the night engagement, in which the Japanese claim to have sunk a battleship of the Peresviet type. When the Russian fleet went out of Port Arthur the hopes of all the residents were high and there was much disappointment when the fleet returned to anchorage without engaging the enemy.

It is said the Russian sailors have no confidence in Rear Admiral Witboeff, but think that if Vice Admiral Skrydloff were in command the fleet could successfully engage the Japanese.

The Russian fleet is now reported to consist of six battleships, five cruisers and twenty-four smaller vessels. On June 23, the day on which the Europeans left, the Japanese were reported to be trying to capture Wolf mountain, a strongly fortified position fifteen miles from Port Arthur.

A Frenchman who has been in Port Arthur since the siege began states that there are 50,000 fighting men there including soldiers, sailors and volunteers, and 500 women and 150 non-combatants. The women and non-combatants are waiting for a steamer on which the Russians have promised to take them out of the besieged fortress. The food supply is good. The only sufferers are the Chinese inhabitants, who are without money.

Japs Close the Gaps.

Tokio, June 29.—(3:30 p. m.)—It is unofficially reported that the Chik Wan Shan, Chit An Shan and So Cho Chan forts, southeast of that part of Port Arthur defenses, were captured on Sunday after an all-day fight, beginning with an artillery duel. So Cho Chan, it is added, was first captured, and the other forts fell soon afterward. The Russians retreated west, leaving forty dead. The number of wounded has not been ascertained. The Japanese force consisted of all branches of the service. The Japanese lost three officers and 109 men killed or wounded, and captured two guns and a quantity of ammunition. The officials here do not credit the report.

Oku Will Not Retire.

London, June 29.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times says that the report sent from St. Petersburg of General Oku's retirement is ridiculous in Japan, where the delay in forcing a great battle is well understood to be due to the halting of Japanese generals in not striking before the deliberate completion of all their preliminary plans.

The correspondent says that an important ordinance declares that all graduates of merchant marine schools which are officially recognized, and also all mariners who have served for a certain time in the Japanese navy, are eligible for the naval reserve.

Rain May Stop the Fight.

Iso Yang, June 29.—The Japanese are reported to have retired ten to twenty miles from the positions which they recently held. Owing to local rains it is thought that the operations north of Port Arthur have been indefinitely postponed. It is unofficially stated that the Japanese fleet left Port Arthur several days ago and encountered the Japanese fleet. In the ensuing engagement between the two fleets, three ships were lost. No details of the engagement, however, are available here.

Russia After French Coal.

London, June 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is reported that the Russian government has applied to the French government for permission to have all the vessels of the Baltic fleet call at French ports on their way to the far east. The Russian government, the correspondent says, is at present negotiating for a large supply of coal, not only in France, but also in Germany.

NO CONTEMPT OF COURT

Important Decision in Relation to the Power of Newspapers.

Asheville, N. C., June 29.—Judge J. C. Pritchard of the United States circuit court today filed his opinion in the celebrated case of Josephus Daniels. Mr. Daniels, who is editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, had been fined \$2,000 for contempt of court by District Judge Funnell.

Judge Pritchard's opinion will be recognized as an authority in regard to newspaper utterances, that might be construed as contempt of court. The text of the decision in part follows:

"The force of public opinion in this country in favor of the freedom of the press has restrained the free exercise of the power to punish this class of contempts and in many jurisdictions statutes have been enacted depriving the court of the power to punish them. It was taken from the federal courts by act of congress of 1851, which act deprives those courts of the common law power to protect by this process their suitors, witnesses, officers, and themselves against the libel of the press, though published and circulated pending the trial of a case therein.

May Criticize Judges.

"That newspapers sometimes engage in unwarranted criticism of the courts cannot be denied. In some instances they construe the liberty of the press as a license to authorize them to engage in wholesale abuse of the court, but these instances are rare and do not warrant a departure from the well settled principles of the law as declared by congress and construed by the courts. If a judge charged with the administration of the law is not to be criticised on account of his official conduct, the liberty of the press is abridged and the rights of individuals imperiled.

Send Paper to the Jury.

"There may be instances where the publication of editorials or other matter in newspapers would bring the audience to a question whether such conduct should be considered by a jury, and should send a copy of the paper containing such article to the jury, or a member thereof, during the progress of the trial for the purpose of influencing them in their decision, it would present a question whether such conduct would not be misbehavior in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

The Court Went Too Far.

"It appears that the distinguished judge who adjudged the petitioner to be in contempt of court exceeded the authority granted in the act of 1851, and that the court was without jurisdiction. Such being the case, the judgment of the court is void and, therefore, a nullity.

"In view of the foregoing, the court finds that the petitioner is unlawfully restrained of his liberty, and it is, therefore, considered and ordered by the court that the said Josephus Daniels be discharged from the custody of the marshal of the United States and that he go hence without delay."

"THEY CAN'T COME BACK."

New Buttons Worn in Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Colo., June 29.—The coroner's inquest in the case of Roxie McGee, who was killed in the Victor rioting, is still in progress and is, therefore, considered and ordered by the court that the said Josephus Daniels be discharged from the custody of the marshal of the United States and that he go hence without delay."

The First "They Can't Come Back" Button to Reach the City is Being Worn by Special Agent K. C. Sterling of the Mine Owners' association. It is an inch in diameter, with a white background, and the inscription is in large black letters. The button means that no deported men will be allowed to return to the district. Three thousand of these buttons will be here tomorrow and distributed.

Max Reiser, who was deported to the Colorado-Mexico line two weeks ago, returned to camp and was immediately placed under arrest and taken to the armory prison in Victor. He will be sent out again.

The three Citizens' alliances of the district now claim a membership of 3,250.

Isn't it reasonable to suppose that when the Bitters has cured thousands of "weak stomachs" in the past that it will cure you, too? It is worth trying anyhow. It always cures Indigestion, Constipation, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia, Flatulency and

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

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AT BARTON'S STORE.

A two-piece Suit, a Negligee Shirt, some cool Underwear and a Straw Hat

are 4th of July Necessities.

Modest Prices Here

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